

THE ANACONDA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Delivered by carrier or mail at ten dollars a year, three dollars a quarter or one dollar a month.

THE STANDARD

It is the only daily newspaper with telegraph dispatches in Deer Lodge County. It prints more telegraphic news than any other newspaper in Montana.

Correspondence and business letters should be addressed to

THE STANDARD

Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda, Montana.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891.

ITS FIRST WEEK:

Our excellent contemporary, the *Billings Gazette*, refers pleasantly to the fact that the *STANDARD* is "the first newspaper in the state to print two editions regularly each day."

That is a fact in the history of Montana journalism of which the *STANDARD* is proud. The *STANDARD* is in the habit of leading off in matters of the sort. It is not second in any venture which has in view the improvement of the newspaper service in the state. Young as this newspaper is, it has lived long enough to lead in many innovations which the public has not failed to note. Think for a moment that less than thirteen months ago the great city of Butte had no Monday morning newspaper. Into that field the *STANDARD* entered, as the pioneer, of course, scoring a success from the first Monday morning and adding largely to the number of its patrons for the entire week.

In the same manner the *STANDARD* promptly entered the field in the towns west of Garrison, a section in which it had already won a constituency as enduring as that which it has secured to itself in Butte—a constituency which will stay with the *STANDARD* as long as it keeps up its present superiority over its competitors. The most casual comparison of the Sunday *STANDARD* with other newspapers sold yesterday in Missoula will show how marked that superiority is.

This morning's issue ends the first week in the history of the early edition of the *STANDARD*. The edition had a large number of patrons in Western Montana to begin with, but the arrival in Missoula at 6:40 o'clock in the morning gave things a perceptible boom along the line which makes glad a newspaper's counting room.

IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

Managers of republican politics in New York state are industriously hunting for an available candidate for the office of governor. The party has plenty of good timber, but the trouble in choosing a candidate is due to the fact that the Platt and anti-Platt factions are far apart and most of the available republicans are in alliance with one or the other of these factions.

A score of names have been discussed in connection with the nomination in question. It has been seriously proposed to give the candidacy to Secretary Tracy, who is quite independent of the factions, but it is urged against this that the republican party in New York went to ruin nine years ago by taking Mr. Folger out of the Arthur cabinet to run him for governor, that the nomination of Judge Tracy would look like handing the state convention over to the Harrison administration, and that this would never do. Probably the Tracy boom will be short lived.

Senator Sloan, whose home is in the city of Oswego, has been mentioned. He is an excellent gentleman, he would make a good governor for any state, but it is not reasonable to figure that he could win where Warner Miller failed—he is much such a man as Miller. As for ex-Senator Miller himself, he failed three years ago, although the party tried to give him a good strong lift. In November, 1888, Harrison, as candidate for the office of president, carried New York by a plurality of 14,373; on the same day Hill's majority over Miller was more than 29,000.

Ever since the talk about next November's election in New York began, the name of Senator Fassett has been urged. He is the tool of Mr. Platt, his career has been distinctively that of a politician ever since he took to himself a wife who has plenty of money, he has conceit enough for a whole political party and his nomination would insure republican defeat. Then there are the Wadsworths, the Starins and the rest; they are mentioned, but no one of them is seriously urged. In fact, no name seems to be commanding attention just now in connection with the nomination for governor except the name of Chauncey M. Depew, and that gentleman says that he will not run.

Years ago, away back in the sixties, Mr. Depew held the office of secretary of state, and we believe that this is the only office that ever came his way. On occasion he has been talked about as a candidate for senator, but it has always ended in talk. In 1888 Mr. Depew went to the Chicago convention, persuaded that he was about to be its candidate for the office of president, but the granger element from western states loudly protested against the nomination of so conspicuous a railroad president, and the Depew movement collapsed the more speedily for the reason that several of the Empire state politicians who professed to be dead in earnest for Mr. Depew were insincere with him from the first.

The bitterest partisan will admit that Mr. Depew would make an excel-

lent governor, nevertheless it would be exceedingly hard work for him, under the most favorable conditions, to carry New York. It must be said that it is the habit of the republican party to nominate excellent citizens for the office of governor, but this fact has not interfered with democratic preponderance in the general elections. Mr. Depew is certainly not the peer of Charles J. Folger, yet the humiliating defeat under which that eminent statesman went down in 1882 is memorable. Three years later, the republicans nominated Ira Davenport, as good a man as the state ever produced, yet Hill defeated him with ease. In 1888, Warner Miller was the republican candidate, but he went over the breastworks, hopelessly lost, in spite of the party's cordial backing.

In fact, since the days of Samuel J. Tilden the republicans have elected a governor in New York state but once—they carried the day for Alonzo B. Cornell, and the singular fact is that, of all the candidates the party has put to the front in twenty-five years, Cornell was notoriously the least fitted for the office of governor.

THREE MONTHS OF IT.

This city has had ninety solid days of suspension. It was on the morning of March 29 that the *STANDARD* printed a copy of the famous telegram which Mr. Oakes sent to the citizens of Butte, and it was on that day that most of the fires at the smelter went out. The dispatch from Mr. Oakes was in the nature of assurance that a few hours would witness the settlement of all difficulties between the Anaconda company and the railroad.

The *STANDARD* announced at the time that Mr. Oakes could settle the trouble, as far as it involved the community, in five minutes if he chose to do it, simply by ordering the railroad to resume operations pending negotiations over freight rates. The Montana Union is under the joint control of two great lines, but Mr. Oakes was in position to command the resumption of railway operations and, had this been done, the dispute over rates could have been carried on without the interruption to traffic which has proved to be immensely disastrous to the entire community.

When the shut-down was first announced the *STANDARD* warned those whom the interruption directly concerned to prepare for a long siege. We have had three trying months of it, and the unpleasant part of it all is that the end is not yet in sight. People who are many miles away and newspapers which know nothing about the situation are profuse with their predictions, but those of us whom the suspension directly concerns find it impossible to foretell the outcome.

The wonder is that men engaged in business in this city have endured the test so well. It came suddenly upon all of them at a time when the prospects for a season of prosperity were brighter perhaps than ever they had been. The anticipations of the business community have, of course, been badly shattered, but there have been no failures, and the community appears to be in shape to fight manfully to the finish. The city has lost a large fraction of its floating population, but the settled portion of its people are enduring the season of enforced idleness with patience, and real estate has thus far held steadily up to the figures that ruled before the day of suspension came.

Nevertheless, these are trying times, and it is ardently to be hoped that the end of them is not far off.

PART OF A BAD JOB.

When he was in conference with the aldermen, Thursday night, the attorney for the Butte City Water company gave it out, merely by way of suggestion of course, that it would be well enough for the authorities to give a little slow in any movement for revoking the company's franchise, as that course might possibly lead to trouble.

The Water company's attorney had more or less warrant for this. The corporation to which a valuable franchise was voted more than sixty days ago is generally regarded by the public as an impecunious fake, yet in spite of its flat failure to keep its promises, it is in position to give to the city just such an impudent bluff as that which came from the company's attorney Thursday night. The city has been put in a position where it may find trouble to do even so much as decently to defend itself.

The franchise is to blame for this—it was not prepared with due regard for the city's reasonable protection, it was hurriedly considered and negligently passed, in spite of the fact that some of its glaring omissions were promptly pointed out. There is the lack of a forfeiture clause, for instance; the *STANDARD* reminded the aldermen that it ought to be a part of the franchise, but the suggestion was disregarded, and a few lines which would come in mighty handy right now are lacking. Had this clause been made a part of the franchise, the city council could dispose of the whole business in five minutes. Witness what happened ten weeks ago, when the city council wanted to get rid of an annoying motor line to which rights of way were unwisely granted a few years ago. It happened that a portion of the line was not operated for a time. The city suddenly flashed on Mr. Woolston the forfeiture clause in his franchise, and that gentleman lost his right of way before he had time to think about it.

Fresh from its experience with the motor line, the city council took up the consideration of the water franchise, and although members of the council had distinct notice, hours before the vote was taken, that the forfeiture clause was lacking, they went right

ahead and deliberately voted the city of Butte into trouble.

Of course, Butte is not helpless in this business, and, if the attorney for the water company means to infer that his people will resist in court a revocation of the franchise, he will find the other side with a good defense. Incident to the voting of this franchise were several glaring irregularities which are, in part, matter of official record and on presentation of which we believe any court will declare the contract invalid. No thanks, however, for this to the men who voted the franchise. Had the franchise been properly prepared, the council could dispose of the Butte City company in short order. Even now, the way for the city's rescue is open, but it may be that expense, vexation and delay will be incident to any action looking to the protection of the taxpaying public.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Another Royal Affair.

From the Kansas City Times.
John Lawrence's Boston blood is boiling and he wants a go at Slavin. If the two ever get together there will be a battle royal.

Financiering in Tennessee.

From the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.
We are a great state and we have an excellent fiscal policy. We can borrow money at a high rate of interest and then borrow more money to pay the interest.

Trouble Among the Hill Tribes.

From the Philadelphia Times.
The present contests between the English troops and the hill tribes of India is nothing to the suppressed excitement prevailing among the hill tribes of New York.

Dress Reform on the Bench.

From the Chicago Herald.
There is a well-grounded rumor from Paris that hoop skirts are coming in next year. Judges of the new federal court will take early notice. Their gowns will be just too lovely for anything in hoops.

More Money or Revolution.

Senator Puffer to Cooper Union.
"There is need of several things. One is more money, another is cheaper money. I don't mean money that is not good for anything. We want good money. I don't care what kind, but an abundance of it. We want it at lower rates of interest than we are now paying. Bondholders can get money at 2 per cent, but the farmer cannot get it for less than 10. We are going to equalize that thing if we have to revolutionize the whole country."

A Two Weeks' Stop at the Mint.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Work will cease for two weeks at the mint, beginning on the first of July, at which time the officials from the director's office in Washington will begin their count. All the female force will take their vacation, and only such men retained as are absolutely necessary. The mint employees will also thoroughly overhaul the machinery. The dynamo engine will be completed, so that when operations are again commenced the machine shop will be run by electricity and part of the machinery in the coiners' department.

How They Are Trying It.

From the Washington Post.
The last agricultural appropriation act contained an appropriation of \$7,000 to be used in experiments in the production of rainfall. The department is now about to embark in these experiments, having prepared to test practically the theory that heavy explosions cause rainfall. Monday evening a preliminary trial was made, and a balloon sent up in the northern suburbs exploded with great violence amid the clouds. Whether the subsequent downpour of rain later in the evening was caused by the explosions remains to be determined, and the department will try the experiment on a large scale today to test the efficacy of this means of breaking summer droughts.

PLUMB FOR PRESIDENT.

The Western Republicans Called Upon to Organize in His Interest.
From the Hutchinson, Kas., News.

It is clear from recent events that President Harrison will have a strong fight on his hands for a re-nomination. Outside of the office-holders President Harrison has no positive strength. He is not a man to make strong friends. He is cold and ungrateful. If Blaine should have the heart to make the fight there is little question but that he would sweep the country, but his heart may prevent his acceptance. After Blaine comes Alger with the politicians who have it in for Harrison. He is a Western man and has the qualities to make him formidable. Kansas is not enthusiastic for Harrison. She is a Blaine state. She is also a doubtful state, which will entitle her to some consideration. The thing for Kansas to do is to present the name of P. B. Plumb and organize the West in his interest. The Western idea of silver would find an able and worthy representative in him, and there is no use of thinking about any man carrying Kansas or the west who is not all right on that question. The anti-Harrison element would accept Plumb. Four years ago the Kansas delegation was for Ingalls. Now let it go to the next convention for Plumb.

SHRINKAGE IN SECURITIES.

Senator Brice of Ohio, on the Finance of the Country.

Fort Wayne Special to the Boston Herald.
Senator Calvin S. Brice, in an interview relative to the financial condition of the country to-day, said: "The United States has for 10 years been making an average of \$300,000,000 of securities a year; one-half of this amount has been absorbed by Europe and the other half by the people of this country. The outlet to Europe has been thoroughly clogged, and no securities whatever are being marketed there. The probabilities are that there will be very little, if any, outlet for American securities within the next two or three years. This has had a tendency to depress prices, especially of American railway securities."

"The effects are seen most prominently in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the depression in the stock of which amounts to over \$3,000,000. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has also suffered to the extent of almost the par value of its stock. The Jersey Central, Louisville & New Albany, and, in fact, all the roads have suffered very severely. The loss of millions of dollars, which has been sustained, must assuredly be felt by

the people of this country. Many persons, who, three years ago, estimated themselves wealthy, are practically penniless to-day through the immense shrinkage in this class of securities. The severe liquidation which is now taking place must be felt in financial circles throughout the country. Abundant crops will, no doubt, help to ameliorate our condition, but at the same time it behooves everyone to be conservative in their dealings, and not go too fast."

LETTING DOWN THE BARS.

The Chinese Exclusion Act Said to Need Bracing Up.
From the San Francisco Examiner.

The treasury department has taken another hack at the exclusion act by ordering Collector Phelps to accept certificates of Chinese consuls in foreign countries when presented by alleged Chinese merchants and students coming from those countries to this port. This would enable the entire Mongolian population of Hawaii, now numbering about 20,000, to unload itself upon this country if it could get the Chinese consul at Honolulu to perform the simple operation of transferring the plantation hands into merchants and students. For that matter the population of Hong-Kong could be moved over here in the same way. If this rule should stand very long the Taung-Yamen in Peking would have a rush of applications for consular positions. Fortunately the whole subject of Chinese immigration will have to be thoroughly overhauled at the next session of congress. Our delegation should begin thinking of some method of framing a law to resist the eccentric interpretations of the treasury officials.

BRIGHT EYES BORROWED.

Consider the man who is always punctual—how much time he wastes waiting for other people.—*Elmira Gazette*.

"Yes, you are quite right; that Mrs. B., the counselor's wife, is a silly, stuck-up person, a regular bluster horn!" (Enter Mrs. B.—) "Ah, Mrs. B., so delighted to see you; we were just talking about you!"—*Livingston Blatter*.

We once knew a provincial masher who actually wrote to a Paris tailor: "I want you to make me two suits of clothes; you can take the measure of the Apollo di Belvedere—just my fit!"—*La Vie de Famille*.

Young Sprigg—Mr. Bidquick, I am worth \$5,000, and I love your daughter.

Mr. Bidquick (retired auctioneer)—Sold.—*London Tid Bits*.

Someone praising English public schools to Charles Landseer said: "All our best men are public school men. Look at our poets. There's Byron, he was a Harrow boy."

"Yes," interrupted Landseer, "there's Burns, he was a plow-boy."—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Clarice—And so your engagement with Maitland is really off?

Isabel—Yes, I got tired of machine-made love.

Clarice—Machine-made love? What do you mean?

Isabel—He wrote all his letters on a type-writer.—*Boston Beacon*.

A Shakespearean tramp—"Some are born dry, some achieve a drought, and some have dryness thrust upon them," said the tramp as he emptied the contents of a stale beer keg into his system directly from the bung-hole.—*Herald*.

"There is a silver lining to every cloud," said the optimist. "But how wide is dot silver lining?" put in the mean merchant.—*Jeweler's Circular*.

When a powder magazine blows up it certainly may be called flash literature.—*Texas Siftings*.

For a man never in trade, "you know," Sir William Gordon Cumming was an expert counter jumper.—*Washington Star*.

A FISH STORY.

A bite! a bite!

The line grows tight;

I feel a sudden thrill of bliss;

A mighty swirl!

Pre-claims a fish

At least as long as this:

Alas! alas!

If comes to pass

(As oft it has with you, I wish),

I pull him out;

He is a trout;

As long, perhaps, as this:

—*London Free Press*.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is looking much improved by her trip westward.

Mr. Gladstone recently remarked that the only two young men of his acquaintance who bought and read books were Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour.

General Hancock's grave is unmarked. Mrs. Hancock went down to Montgomery cemetery last week to see what steps would be necessary to improve it.

Mrs. M. R. Dixon of Brooklyn, who is one of the most successful figure painters among women artists, has lately completed a portrait of Mrs. Bellamy, a sister-in-law of the author of "Looking Backward."

Col. Nicholas Nebel, inventor of the rifle adopted for the French army in 1887, who died this week at the age of 53, was educated at St. Cyr, and was a captain in the Sixty-ninth regiment of the line when the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870.

Mrs. Caroline Rosecrans Wade, relief of the late Senator and Vice-President Benjamin F. Wade, now living at Jefferson, Ohio, was the daughter of Depew Rosecrans, who was a drummer boy and one of the five brothers who "fit in the revolution."

After preaching two hours and 15 minutes in Chattanooga one warm night recently, Rev. Sam J. Nes asked permission of his congregation to take off his coat, which was readily granted. The noted evangelist then finished his discourse in his shirt sleeves.

Maj. Wilhelm von Moltke and Maj. Helmuth von Moltke, the nephews of the dead field marshal, have been the objects of much interest recently in Germany. Major Helmuth, who was named after his uncle, acted as his personal adjutant, and lived, together with his family, in the house of the general staff.

Whistler and Oscar Wilde are great friends. The story goes that on one occasion Whistler told a very funny story, and after the applause had ceased, Wilde drawled out somewhat peevishly: "Egad, Whistler, I wish I'd said that." Thereupon Whistler retorted, amiably and soothingly: "Ah, never mind, Oscar, but have patience, for you will say it, indeed you will."

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Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

—HAVE—

A NEW THING ON FOOT

It would have tickled Athens to death, this "New Thing" would. For the Athenian went about in a décolleté Shoe tied to his foot with a corset lace, and the New Thing we have on foot is our

\$2.50 MEN'S SHOE.

These Shoes are Remarkable for Quality, Style and Comfort, but their

MOST REMARKABLE FEATURE

IS PRICE. It requires the combination of Low Prices and high grade to do it, that is why Our Shoes are Cheap.



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